

with saltmarsh and coastal shingle banks. While the foodplant is perhaps most frequent in these habitats in the south-east, it is very characteristic of the splash zone of rocky cliffs in the south-west and it is perhaps no surprise that it has now been found at a rocky south-western site.—K. N. A. ALEXANDER, 14 Partridge Way, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 1BQ.

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***Dirhagus pygmaeus* (F.) (Eucnemidae) and *Hallomenus binotatus* (Quen.) (Melan-dryidae): two beetles new to Wales.**—These two deadwood beetles were discovered new to Wales in the course of National Trust Biological Survey fieldwork during 1994. A dead *Hallomenus binotatus* was found within a bracket of the fungus *Laetiporus sulphureus* (Bull.) growing on oak in Graigllech Woods (SN848119), Brecon., 26.vii.1994. Although reasonably widespread across much of England and Scotland, it does appear to be much rarer in the south-west, being unknown in Devon and Cornwall for instance. A male and a female *Dirhagus pygmaeus* were swept within the extensive woodlands of the Bishopston Valley (SS568878), Gower, Glam., 22.vi.1994. The distribution of this species in Britain is rather curious, but it occurs right across the southern counties, in the West Midlands and the north, and its discovery in Wales is therefore no real surprise. Bracken oakwoods are a very typical habitat and there is no shortage of such in Wales.—K. N. A. ALEXANDER, National Trust, 33 Sheep Street, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 1QW.

A winter emergence of *Phyllonorycter strigulatella* Zeller (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae).—A large number of *Phyllonorycter* mines, situated on the underside of the leaves of grey alder (*Alnus incana* L.), were collected from a supermarket car park in the eastern suburbs of Cardiff, in early November. They were taken indoors with the intention of placing them into individual storage for the winter, but began to hatch within a few days. After one week, forty adults and one parasitoid (Pteromalidae) had emerged. The moths were later identified as *P. strigulatella* (Zeller, 1846), by the authors. This would appear to be a new record for Glamorgan (VC41), and is possibly new for Wales.

P. strigulatella is described as being bivoltine (Heath & Emmet, 1985), with the adults on the wing in early May, or late July and August. The autumn larval stage is thought to be completed in October, leaving the pupae to survive the winter. It seems unusual for the moths to have emerged so quickly upon being brought indoors, especially since the autumn was reasonably mild prior to collection.—D. J. SLADE & M. R. WILSON, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NP.

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